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DESCRIPTION

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION FOR IMPROVING
CEREBRAL FUNCTION AND METHOD FOR
IMPROVING CEREBRAL FUNCTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for improving the cerebral function which contains an alkyl ether derivative and a compound having acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity, and to a method using an alkyl ether derivative in combination with a compound having acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity for the purpose of improving the cerebral function.

BACKGROUND ART

It is generally said that, in the sequela of cerebrovascular diseases or various neuronal degenerative diseases, the dysfunction of cerebral neurons and the cerebral neuronal death are in a close relation. Particularly in the sequelae of cerebrovascular dementia, senile dementia, Alzheimer's disease and ischemic cerebral lesion and in the cerebral apoplexy, there appears memory impairment caused by a dysfunction of in-brain acetylcholine neurons or a selective neuronal death.

As drugs for symptomatic treatment of this

memory impairment, for example, compounds having an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity such as Tacrine, Donepezil, and the like are used.

On the other hand, the anti-hypoxic activity
5 is used for evaluating the neuroprotective activity in-vitro, and it is reported that, in the in-vivo experiments, too, compounds having a neuroprotective activity show the same effect as above [Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., Vol. 890, Pages 406-420, 1999]. Further,
10 it has been reported that the anti-hypoxic activity is shown by compounds activating the in-brain acetylcholine neurons and by Tacrine (1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-9-acridinamine hydrochloride) showing an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity [Jpn. J. Pharmacol., Vol. 62, Pages 81-86, 1993].

Accordingly, a work for studying the in-vivo anti-hypoxic activity can be regarded as a method for evaluating the compounds having one of the neuroprotective effect and the in-brain acetylcholine
20 neurons activating effect or both of these effects.

The 1,2-ethanediol derivatives or salts thereof described in JP 3-232830A and JP 4-95070A are compounds useful as a cerebral function-improving agent, and particularly (R)-1-{benzo[b]thiophen-5-yl}-
25 2-[2-(N,N-diethylamino)ethoxy]ethanol hydrochloride (hereinafter, referred to as T-588) is a preferable compound. It has been reported that T-588 has an anti-hypoxic activity and an anti-amnestic activity, and

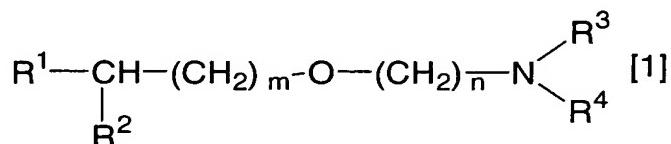
promotes the release of in-brain acetylcholine (SOCIETY FOR NEUROSCIENCE, Abstracts, Vol. 21, Page 947, 1995). It is also known that T-588 exhibits a protecting effect on the neuronal death caused by amyloid-beta-
5 protein (SOCIETY FOR NEUROSCIENCE, Abstracts, Vol. 24, Part 1, Page 228, 1998) and that T-588 exhibits an increasing effect on the action of nerve growth factor (WO96/12717). However, nothing has ever been reported with regard to the cerebral function improving action
10 of T-588 and particularly to chemicals and method for improving the anti-hypoxic action thereof.

At the present time, compounds having a neuroprotective activity are being studied from the viewpoint of preventing the dysfunction of in-brain
15 acetylcholine neurons or the selective neuronal death in the sequela of cerebrovascular dementia, senile dementia, Alzheimer's disease and ischemic cerebral lesion and in the cerebral apoplexy. However, the therapeutic effect of these compounds are not yet well
20 known. Although acetylcholine esterase inhibiting drugs such as Tacrine, Donepezil, Galanthamine, and the like are commercially available as cerebral function-improving drugs including Alzheimer's disease-curing drug, these drugs have problems in the point of side-
25 reactions because some of them have a hepatic toxicity and some others have a side reaction accompanied by activation of acetylcholine neurons other than central nervous system. Thus, for the purpose of lightening

the side reaction of acetylcholine esterase inhibiting drugs, for example, a combination of a brain circulation metabolism improver such as Idebenone and an acetylcholine esterase inhibitor (JP 10-259126A) or 5 a combination of a compound having a nerve growth factor-like activity (SR57746A) and an acetylcholine esterase inhibitor (WO99/25363), etc. are being attempted.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

10 After extensive studies, the present inventors have found that the anti-hypoxic activity can synergistically be improved by using a compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity in combination with an alkyl ether derivative represented 15 by the following formula [1]:



wherein R¹ represents a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group; R² represents a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group; R³ and R⁴ which may be the same or different, each represents a substituted or 20 unsubstituted alkyl, or R³ and R⁴, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are linked, form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic amino group; m represents an integer of 1 to 5; and n represents an

integer of 1 to 6; or a salt thereof, including T-588.

Based on the knowledge that the combination of an alkyl ether derivative of formula [1] or a salt thereof and a compound having acetylcholine esterase inhibiting

5 activity is useful as a method for improving the cerebral function, the present invention has been accomplished.

Next, the present invention will be explained in detail.

10 Unless otherwise referred to, the technical terms used in this specification have the following meanings. Halogen atom means a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom or an iodine atom; alkyl group means a straight chain or branched chain C₁₋₁₂ alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl and the like; lower alkyl group means a straight chain or branched chain C₁₋₆ alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, 15 pentyl, hexyl and the like; alkoxy group means a straight or branched chain C₁₋₁₂ alkyloxy group such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, heptyloxy, octyloxy and the like; lower alkyloxy group means a straight chain or branched chain C₁₋₆ alkyloxy group such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy and the 20 like; alkenyl group means a C₂₋₁₂ alkenyl group such as

25

vinyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, heptenyl,
octenyl and the like; lower alkenyl group means a C₂₋₆
alkenyl group such as vinyl, propenyl, butenyl,
pentenyl, hexenyl and the like; alkenyloxy group means
5 C₂₋₁₂ alkenyloxy group such as vinyloxy, propenyloxy,
butenyloxy, pentenyloxy, hexenyloxy, heptenyloxy,
octenyloxy and the like; lower alkenyloxy group means
C₂₋₆ alkenyloxy group such as vinyloxy, propenyloxy,
butenyloxy, pentenyloxy, hexenyloxy and the like;
10 alkynyl group means C₂₋₆ alkynyl group such as ethynyl,
propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl and the like; cycloalkyl
group means cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and
cyclohexyl groups; alkylthio group means C₁₋₁₂ alkylthio
groups such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio,
15 isopropylthio, butylthio, isobutylthio, tert-butylthio,
pentylthio, hexylthio, heptylthio, octylthio and the
like; lower alkylthio group means C₁₋₆ alkylthio groups
such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio,
isopropylthio, butylthio, isobutylthio, tert-butylthio,
20 pentylthio, hexylthio and the like; aryl group means
phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl and indenyl; aryloxy group
means phenoxy, naphthoxy, indanyloxy and indenyloxy
groups; ar-lower alkyl group means ar-C₁₋₆ alkyl groups
such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, phenethyl and the like;
25 ar-lower alkenyl group means ar-C₂₋₆ alkenyl groups such
as cinnamyl and the like; ar-lower alkoxy group means
ar-C₁₋₆ alkoxy group such as phenylmethoxy,
naphthylmethoxy and the like; ar-lower alkylthio

group means ar-C₁₋₆ alkylthio groups such as phenylmethylthio, naphthylmethylthio and the like; lower alkylenedioxy group means C₁₋₆ alkylenedioxy group such as methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy and the like;

5 lower acyl group means C₁₋₆ acyl groups such as formyl, acetyl, ethylcarbonyl and the like; aroyl group means arylcarbonyl groups such as benzoyl, naphthylcarbonyl and the like; ar-lower alkenoyl group means ar-C₂₋₆ alkenoyl groups such as cinnamoyl and the like; lower

10 alkylsulfonyl group means C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl groups such as methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, n-propylsulfonyl, isopropylsulfonyl, n-butylsulfonyl, isobutylsulfonyl, sec-butylsulfonyl, tert-butylsulfonyl, pentylsulfonyl and the like; arylsulfonyl group means phenylsulfonyl,

15 p-toluenesulfonyl, naphthylsulfonyl and the like; lower alkylsulfonyloxy group means C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyloxy groups methylsulfonyloxy, ethylsulfonyloxy, n-propylsulfonyloxy, isopropylsulfonyloxy, n-

butylsulfonyloxy, isobutylsulfonyloxy, sec-

20 butylsulfonyloxy, tert-butylsulfonyloxy, pentylsulfonyloxy and the like; arylsulfonyloxy group means phenylsulfonyloxy, p-toluenesulfonyloxy, naphthylsulfonyloxy groups and the like; ar-lower alkylsulfonyl group means ar-C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl groups

25 such as benzylsulfonyl and the like; lower alkylsulfonylamino group means C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonylamino groups such as methylsulfonylamino, ethylsulfonylamino, propylsulfonylamino and the like; arylsulfonylamino

group means phenylsulfonylamino, p-toluenesulfonylamino and naphthylsulfonylamino groups and the like; cyclic amino group means cyclic amino groups having 4-7 membered cycle, fused cycle or crosslinked cycle which

5 contains at least one nitrogen atom as a hetero-atom constituting said ring and may additionally contain at least one oxygen atom or sulfur atom, such as azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, homopiperazinyl, homopiperidinyl, morpholyl,

10 thiomorpholyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolyl, quinuclidinyl, imidazolinyl and the like; heterocyclic group means the above-mentioned cyclic amino groups and, in addition, heterocyclic groups which may contain at least one hetero-atom

15 selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur atoms as a hetero-atom constituting said ring and have at least one 5- or 6-membered ring structure or a fused ring structure or a crosslinked ring structure, such as pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl,

20 quinolyl, quinolizinyl, thiazolyl, tetrazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, purinyl, furyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, pyranyl, isobenzofuranyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, benzofuranyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl,

25 benzothiazolyl, quinoxalyl, dihydroquinoxalyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzothienyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzopyrrolyl, 2,3-4H-1-thianaphthyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, benzo[b]dioxanyl, imidazo[2,3-a]pyridyl,

benzo[b]piperazinyl, chromenyl, isothiazolyl,
isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, isoindolyl,
isoquinolyl, 1,3-benzodioxolyl, 1,4-benodioxanyl and
the like; and nitrogen-containing saturated 6-membered
5 heterocyclic ring means saturated 6-membered rings
containing nitrogen atom as a hetero-atom, such as
piperidine, piperazine, perhydropyrimidine,
perhydropyridazine and the like.

The heterocyclic group of R¹ may be
10 substituted with at least one residue selected from
halogen atom, optionally substituted amino, lower
alkyl, aryl, ar-lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, ar-lower
alkoxy, aryloxy, carbamoyloxy, lower alkylthio, lower
15 alkenyl, lower alkenyloxy, ar-lower alkylthio, ar-lower
alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, lower alkylsulfonylamino,
arylsulfonylamino groups, or optionally protected amino
group, optionally protected hydroxyl group, nitro
group, heterocyclic group, oxo group, lower
alkylenedioxy group and the like.

20 The amino groups of R³ and R⁴ and the cyclic
amino group which R³ and R⁴ form in conjunction with the
nitrogen atom to which R³ and R⁴ are linked may be
substituted with at least one group selected from
halogen atom, optionally substituted amino group, lower
25 alkyl group, aryl group, ar-lower alkyl group, ar-lower
alkenyl group, aroyl group, ar-lower alkenoyl group,
heterocyclic group and the like.

The substituents in the above-mentioned R¹,

R³, R⁴ and the cyclic amino group which R³ and R⁴ form in conjunction with the nitrogen atom to which R³ and R⁴ and linked may further be substituted with at least one group selected from halogen atom, optionally protected hydroxyl group, optionally protected carboxyl group, optionally protected amino group, lower alkyl group, lower alkoxy group, lower acyl group, cycloalkyl group, ar-lower alkyl group and the like.

The protecting group for carboxyl group includes all the residues which can conventionally be used as a protecting group for carboxyl group, of which examples include lower alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, butyl, tert-butyl and the like; aryl groups such as phenyl, naphthyl and the like; ar-lower alkyl groups such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl, p-nitrobenzyl, p-methoxybenzyl, bis(p-methoxyphenyl)methyl and the like; acyl-lower alkyl groups such as acetyl methyl, benzoylmethyl, p-nitrobenzoylmethyl, p-bromobenzoylmethyl, p-methanesulfonylbenzoylmethyl and the like; oxygen-containing heterocyclic groups such as 2-tetrahydropyranyl, 2-tetrahydrofuranyl and the like; halogeno-lower alkyl groups such as 2,2,2-trichloroethyl and the like; lower alkylsilyl-lower alkyl groups such as 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl and the like; acyloxy-lower alkyl groups such as acetoxyethyl, propionyloxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl and the like; nitrogen-containing heterocycle-lower alkyl groups such

as phthalimidomethyl, succinimidomethyl and the like; cycloalkyl groups such as cyclohexyl and the like; lower alkoxy-lower alkyl groups such as methoxymethyl, methoxyethoxymethyl, 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl and the like; ar-lower alkoxy-lower alkyl groups such as benzyloxymethyl and the like; lower alkylthio-lower alkyl groups such as methylthiomethyl, 2-methylthioethyl and the like; arylthio-lower alkyl groups such as phenylthiomethyl and the like; lower alkenyl groups such as 1,1-dimethyl-2-propenyl, 3-methyl-3-butenyl, allyl and the like; substituted silyl groups such as trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl, diethylisopropylsilyl, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, tert-butyldiphenylsilyl, diphenylmethylsilyl, tert-butylmethoxyphenylsilyl and the like; etc.

The protecting group for hydroxyl group include all the residues which can conventionally be used for protection of hydroxyl group, of which examples include acyl groups such as benzyloxycarbonyl, 4-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-bromobenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, 1,1-dimethylpropoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, isobutyloxycarbonyl, diphenylmethoxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-tribromoethoxycarbonyl, 2-(trimethylsilyl)-ethoxycarbonyl, 2-

(phenylsulfonyl)ethoxycarbonyl, 2-

(triphenylphosphonio)ethoxycarbonyl, 2-

furfuryloxycarbonyl, 1-adamantyloxycarbonyl,

vinyloxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, S-

5 benzylthiocarbonyl, 4-ethoxy-1-naphthyloxycarbonyl, 8-

, quinolyloxycarbonyl, acetyl, formyl, chloroacetyl,

dichloroacetyl, trichloroacetyl, trifluoroacetyl,

methoxyacetyl, phenoxyacetyl, pivaloyl, benzoyl and the

like; lower alkyl groups such as methyl, tert-butyl,

10 2,2,2-trichloroethyl, 2-trimethylsilylethyl and the

like; lower alkenyl groups such as allyl and the like;

ar-lower alkyl groups such as benzyl, p-methoxybenzyl,

3,4-dimethoxybenzyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl and the

like; oxygen-containing and sulfur-containing

15 heterocyclic groups such as tetrahydrofuryl,

tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl and the like;

lower alkoxy- and lower alkylthio-lower alkyl groups

such as methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl,

benzyloxymethyl, 2-methoxyethoxymethyl, 2,2,2-

20 trichloroethoxymethyl, 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl,

1-ethoxyethyl, 1-methyl-1-methoxyethyl and the like;

lower alkyl- and aryl-sulfonyl groups such as

methanesulfonyl, p-toluenesulfonyl and the like;

substituted silyl groups such as trimethylsilyl,

25 triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl,

diethylisopropylsilyl, tert-butyldimethylsilyl, tert-

butyldiphenylsilyl, diphenylmethylsilyl, tert-

butylmethoxyphenylsilyl and the like; etc.

The protecting group for amino group include all the residues which can conventionally be used as a protecting group for amino groups, of which examples include acyl groups such as trichloroethoxycarbonyl,

5 tribromoethoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, o-bromobenzyloxycarbonyl, (mono-, di- and tri-) chloroacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, phenylacetyl, formyl, acetyl, benzoyl, tert-

10 amyloxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, p-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-(phenylazo)benzyloxycarbonyl, 2-furfuryloxycarbonyl, diphenylmethoxycarbonyl, 1,1-dimethylpropoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, phthaloyl, succinyl, alanyl,

15 leucyl, 1-adamantyloxycarbonyl, 8-quinolyloxycarbonyl and the like; ar-lower alkyl groups such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl and the like; arylthio groups such as 2-nitrophenylthio, 2,4-dinitrophenylthio and the like; alkyl- or aryl-sulfonyl groups such as

20 methanesulfonyl, p-toluenesulfonyl and the like; di-lower alkylamino-lower alkylidene groups such as N,N-dimethylaminomethylene and the like; ar-lower alkylidene groups such as benzylidene, 2-hydroxybenzylidene, 2-hydroxy-5-chlorobenzylidene, 2-

25 hydroxy-1-naphthylmethlene and the like; nitrogen-containing heterocycle-alkylidene groups such as 3-hydroxy-4-pyridylmethlene and the like; cycloalkylidene groups such as cyclohexylidene, 2-

ethoxycarbonylcyclohexylidene, 2-

ethoxycarbonylcyclopentylidene, 2-

acetyl cyclohexylidene, 3,3-dimethyl-5-

oxycyclohexylidene and the like; diaryl- or diar-lower

5 alkyl phosphoryl groups such as diphenylphosphoryl,
dibenzylphosphoryl and the like; oxygen-containing
heterocyclic alkyl groups such as 5-methyl-2-oxo-2H-
1,3-dioxol-4-yl-methyl and like; substituted silyl
groups such as trimethylsilyl and the like; etc.

10 As salts of the compounds of general formula
[1], conventionally known salts formed at the position
of basic group such as amino groups and the like and
acidic group such as hydroxyl group, carboxyl group and
the like can be referred to. As the salts formed at
15 the position of basic group, for example, salts formed
with mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid,
hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid and the like; salts
formed with organic carboxylic acids such as formic
acid, acetic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, fumaric
20 acid, maleic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, aspartic
acid and the like; and salts formed with sulfonic acids
such as methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-
toluenesulfonic acid, mesitylenesulfonic acid,
naphthalenesulfonic acid and the like can be referred
25 to. As the salts formed at the position of acidic
group, for example, salts formed with an alkali metal
such as sodium, potassium and the like; salts formed
with an alkaline earth metal such as calcium, magnesium

and the like; ammonium salts, salts formed with a nitrogen-containing organic base such as trimethylamine, triethylamine, tributylamine, pyridine, N,N-dimethylaniline, N-methylpiperidine, N-5 methyldmorpholine, diethylamine, dicyclohexylamine, procaine, dibenzylamine, N-benzyl-beta-phenethylamine, 1-ephedamine, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine and the like; etc.

Some of the alkyl ether derivatives of 10 general formula [I] or salts thereof have isomers such as optical isomer, geometrical isomer, tautomer, etc. In such cases, the present invention involves all those isomers, and further involves hydrates, solvates and all the crystalline forms.

As the alkyl ether derivative or salt thereof used as the ingredient (A), compounds represented by general formula [1] in which the substituents are selected from the following combinations are preferable.

(1) Alkyl ether derivatives or salts thereof in which R¹ is a benzothienyl or benzofuranyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from halogen atoms, alkyl groups and phenyl group; R² is a hydroxyl group; R³ is an alkyl group; R⁴ is an alkyl group which 25 may be substituted with an alkoxy-substituted phenyl group or R³ and R⁴, taken in conjunction with a nitrogen atom to which R³ and R⁴ are linked, form a pyrrolidine ring, piperidine ring, piperazine ring or a

morpholine ring; m is 1; and n is 2.

A specific example of such a compound is
(benzo[b]thiophen-5-yl)-2-[2-(N,N-
diethylamino)ethoxy]ethanol.

5 (2) Alkyl ether derivatives or salts thereof in
which R¹ is a benzothienyl or benzofuranyl group which
may be substituted with a group selected from halogen
atom, alkyl group optionally substituted with hydroxyl
group, alkoxy group, carboxyl group, aminocarbonyl
10 group, hydroxyl group, alkylthio group, phenyl group
and pyridyl group; R² is a hydrogen atom; R³ is an alkyl
group which may be substituted with a group selected
from phenyl group optionally substituted with halogen
atom, alkoxy group or nitro group, optionally protected
15 hydroxyl group, alkylamino group and alkynyl group; R⁴
is an alkyl group which may be substituted with a
phenyl group; m is 1; and n is 2 to 3.

A specific example of such a compound is 2-
[[3-(2-benzo[b]thiophen-5-
20 ylethoxy)propyl](methyl)amino]-1-ethanol.

(3) Alkyl ether derivatives or salts thereof in
which R¹ is a benzothienyl or benzofuranyl group which
may be substituted with a group selected from halogen
atom, alkyl group and phenyl group; R² is a hydrogen
25 atom; R³ or R⁴ is an alkyl group which may be
substituted with hydroxyl group, optionally protected
amino group and alkylamino group, or R³ and R⁴ represent
an azetidine ring, a pyrrolidine ring, a piperidine

ring, a piperazine ring or a morpholine ring which is formed by R³ and R⁴ together with the nitrogen atom to which R³ and R⁴ are linked; m is 1; and n is 2 to 3.

An example of such a compound is 1-[2-[2-(1-5 benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy]ethyl]-3-azetidinol.

The alkyl ether derivatives of general formula [1] or salts thereof can be produced according to the method described in JP 3-47158A, JP 3-232830A, JP 4-95070A, WO99/31056, WO00/76957, PCT/JP02/10827, 10 etc.

As the compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity used in this invention as ingredient (B), for example, the following can be referred to:

15 Tacrine; the compounds described in JP 1-79151A represented by Donepezil; the compounds described in JP 61-225158A represented by Rivastigmine; the compounds described in JP 62-215527A represented by Galanthamine; the compounds described in US Patent 5177082
20 represented by Huperzine; Ipidacrine; the compounds described in JP 5-140149A represented by Zanapezil; Phenserine; Quilostigmine; Ganstigmine; the compounds described in WO92/18493 represented by Ensaculin; the compounds described in JP 5-279355A represented by T-
25 82; and the like. Among these compounds, those further preferable as ingredient (B) are Tacrine and Donepezil.

In making a pharmaceutical preparation from a composition comprising the alkyl ether derivative of

general formula [1] or a salt thereof and a compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity or a salt thereof, a pharmaceutical preparation such as tablet, capsule, powder, granule, fine granule, pill, suspension, emulsion, solution, syrup, injection, eye drop and the like can be formed in the usual manner by appropriately using pharmaceutically acceptable assistants such as excipient, carrier, diluent, stabilizer and the like. The pharmaceutical preparation thus formed can be administered orally or non-orally. Although the method of administration, the dosage of administration and the frequency of administration can be appropriately selected in accordance with age, body weight and symptom of the patient, it is conventional in the case of oral administration to an adult person to administer 0.01-500 mg in one to several portions per day.

Although the proportions of the ingredients (A) and (B) may be selected appropriately, the amount of ingredient (B) is 0.0005-1 part by weight per 1 part by weight of ingredient (A).

Although the amounts of ingredients (A) and (B) vary depending on the combination thereof, for example, the amount of ingredient (B) (the compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity) may be an amount at which a reaction of the peripheral nervous symptom (predominantly, the reaction caused by the parasympathetic nervous system such as diarrhoea,

lacrimmation, salivation, etc.) does not appear significantly. For example, the amount is about 0.05 mg to 10 mg per day in the case of Donepezil, about 1 mg to 120 mg per day in the case of Zanapezil, about 5 mg to 200 mg per day in the case of Tacrine, about 10 mg to 300 mg per day in the case of Ipidacrine, and about 0.5 mg to 20 mg per day in the case of Rivastigmine.

Although the amount of ingredient (A) varies depending on the kind of ingredient (B), namely the compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity, it is 0.01 to 500 mg per day.

EXAMPLES

15 Next, the activating and protecting actions on neurons brought about by combination of an alkyl ether derivative of general formula [1] or a salt thereof and a compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibiting activity will be mentioned.

20 ANTI-HYPOXIC ACTIVITY

Compound A1: T-588

Compound A2: 2-[[3-(2-benzo[b]thiophen-5-yl-ethoxy)propyl](methyl)amino]-1-ethanol·1/2fumarate

Compound A3: 1-[3-(2-(1-benzothiophen-5-yl)ethoxy)-propyl]-3-azetidinol·maleate

Compound B1: Donepezil

Compound B2: Tacrine

Compound C1: Idebenone

Compound C2: SR57746A

Test compounds A1, A2, A3, B1 and B2 were put to use after dissolution in distilled water. Test compounds C1 and C2 were put to use after suspending 5 them in 0.5% solution of methylcellulose.

(Testing Method)

The test was carried out according to the method described in Japanese Journal of Pharmacology, Vol. 62, Page 81, 1993.

10 To one group (6-10 animals) of ddY male mice having an age of 4-5 weeks was orally administered a test compound dissolved in distilled water or suspended in 0.5% methyl cellulose solution. Thirty minutes after the administration, the mice were introduced into 15 a glass container at a volume of 300 mL, and a gaseous mixture composed of 4% of oxygen and 96% of nitrogen was passed though the glass container at a flow rate of 5 L/minute. The period of time from the start of passing the gaseous mixture to the death of the mice 20 was measured. To the control group, distilled water was administered orally.

The anti-hypoxic activity of each test compound was calculated according to the following formula:

25 (Survival time of mouse in the test compound-administered

group/Survival time of mouse in the control group) x 100%

The results are shown in Tables 1-3.

Table 1

Compound (1)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Compound (2)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Anti-hypoxic activity (%)
Control	—	—	—	100
Compound A1	10	—	—	137
Compound B1	3	—	—	119
Compound B2	10	—	—	127
Compound A1	10	Compound B1	3	211
Compound A1	10	Compound B2	10	172

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Table 2

Compound (1)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Compound (2)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Anti-hypoxic activity (%)
Control	—	—	—	100
Compound A2	10	—	—	114
Compound A3	10	—	—	111
Compound B1	3	—	—	104
Compound B2	10	—	—	107
Compound A2	10	Compound B1	3	168
Compound A2	10	Compound B2	10	172
Compound A3	10	Compound B1	3	190
Compound A3	10	Compound B2	10	149

Table 3

Compound (1)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Compound (2)	Dosage (mg/kg)	Anti-hypoxic activity (%)
Control	—	—	—	100
Compound C1	100	—	—	104
Compound C1	300	—	—	108
Compound C1	300	Compound B1	3	100
Compound C2	30	—	—	100
Compound C2	100	—	—	123
Compound C2	100	Compound B1	3	111

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

Anti-hypoxic activity can synergistically be improved by combining the alkyl ether derivative of 5 general formula [1] or a salt thereof with a compound having an acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity. Accordingly, the combination of this invention is useful as a method for improving the cerebral function. A pharmaceutical composition containing the compound 10 according to the combination of this invention is useful for treatment and prevention of dysfunction of cerebral acetylcholine neurons in the sequela of cerebrovascular dementia, senile dementia, Alzheimer's disease and ischemic cerebral lesion and in the 15 cerebral apoplexy or the memory impairment caused by selective neuronal death.